

CONTACT 5-MANIFOLDS ADMITTING OPEN BOOKS WITH EXOTIC PAGES

SELMAN AKBULUT¹ AND KOUICHI YASUI²

ABSTRACT. We construct a contact 5-manifold supported by infinitely many distinct open books with the identity monodromy and pairwise exotic Stein pages (i.e. pages are pairwise homeomorphic but non-diffeomorphic Stein fillings of a fixed contact 3-manifold), moreover we describe a process of generating infinitely many such examples. In contrast to this result, on each of $\#_n S^2 \times S^3$ and $\#_n S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$ ($n \geq 2$) we construct infinitely many open books with pairwise exotic Stein pages (and identity monodromy) supporting mutually distinct contact structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

For a given contact 3-manifold, let us consider the 5-dimensional open book whose page is a Stein filling of the contact 3-manifold and whose monodromy is the identity map. This open book supports a contact structure on the resulting closed 5-manifold, such contact structures were extensively studied, for example in [4] Ding-Geiges-van Koert classified a certain class of contact 5-manifolds.

From the view point of 4-dimensional symplectic topology, it is natural to ask how the choices of Stein fillings of a fixed contact 3-manifold affect the resulting contactomorphism types of 5-manifolds. However, not much is known to the best of the authors' knowledge. Here we use the following terminology.

Definition 1.1. We say that a family of 5-dimensional open books has pairwise exotic Stein pages, if pages of its members are pairwise exotic (i.e. homeomorphic but non-diffeomorphic as smooth 4-manifolds), and are Stein fillings of the same contact 3-manifold.

Recently, Ozbagci-van Koert [9] showed that infinitely many open books with exotic Stein pages and the identity monodromy can support pairwise distinct contact structures on the same smooth 5-manifold. They used the exotic Stein manifolds of [2] as pages, and used [4] to distinguish their contact structures. In this paper, we show that distinct open books with exotic Stein pages can support the same contact 5-manifold, contrary to the expectation from the result of Ozbagci-van Koert.

Theorem 1.2. *There exists a contact 5-manifold supported by infinitely many distinct open books with pairwise exotic Stein pages and the identity monodromy. In fact, any closed contact 5-manifold with $b_2 \geq 2$, that is induced from the boundary of a subcritical Stein manifold without 1-handles, is such an example.*

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Note that by [3] any 6-dimensional subcritical Stein manifold is the product of D^2 and a 4-dimensional Stein manifold. Therefore, contact 5-manifolds in this theorem are the contact boundary of the product of D^2 and Stein manifolds without 1-handles. Such smooth 5-manifolds are always diffeomorphic to either $\#_n S^2 \times S^3$ or $\#_n S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$ with $n \geq 2$, and each of them admits infinitely many contact structures (cf. [4], see also Remark 3.6).

In contrast to the above theorem, we also extend the aforementioned result of Ozbagci-van Koert. Let $S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$ denote the total space of the non-trivial S^3 -bundle over S^2 , then the following holds (they proved the $n = 2$ case).

Theorem 1.3. *For a closed 5-manifold diffeomorphic to either $\#_n S^2 \times S^3$ or $\#_n S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$ with $n \geq 2$, there exist infinitely many open books with pairwise exotic Stein pages and the identity monodromy which support pairwise distinct contact structures on the 5-manifold.*

Here we outline our proofs of these results. These exotic Stein pages are diffeomorphic to exotic Stein fillings obtained in [2] and [10]. To obtain the results, we construct new Stein structures (and hence boundary contact structures) on these 4-manifolds. We distinguish 5-dimensional contact structures using results of [4]. Regarding Theorem 1.3, we use the argument similar to [9]. The new ingredient is 4-dimensional exotic Stein fillings obtained in [10]. Also, we use yet another new Stein structures on these exotic 4-manifolds.

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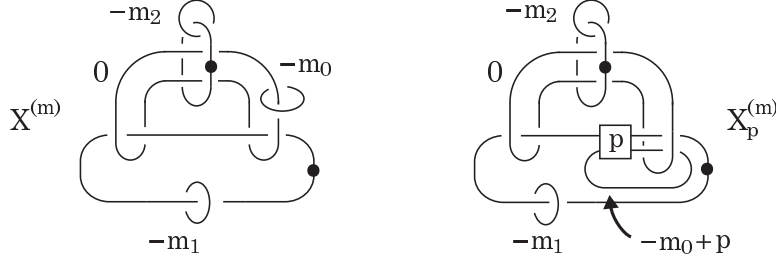
2. EXOTIC STEIN FILLINGS OF CONTACT 3-MANIFOLDS

In this section, we construct new Stein structures on certain exotic smooth 4-manifolds. For basics of handlebody, Stein structures and contact structures, the readers can consult [1], [7] and [8].

We first recall the infinitely many pairwise exotic 4-manifolds which are Stein fillings of the same contact 3-manifolds. For integers m_0, m_1, m_2, p satisfying $m_0 \geq 2$, $m_1 \geq 1$, $m_2 \geq 1$, and $p \geq 1$, let $X^{(m)}$ and $X_p^{(m)}$ be the simply connected compact smooth 4-manifolds with $b_2 = 2$ given by the handlebody diagrams in Figure 1, where we put $m = (m_0, m_1, m_2)$. The $m = (3, 2, 1)$ case of these manifolds was studied in [2] using Stein handlebody, and the general case was subsequently discussed in [10] using Lefschetz fibration. We remark that each $X_p^{(m)}$ is obtained from $X^{(m)}$ by a Luttinger surgery (i.e. a logarithmic transformation with the multiplicity one), as shown in [2] and [10].

These 4-manifolds have the following properties, where we fix a given 3-tuple $m = (m_0, m_1, m_2)$ of positive integers satisfying $m_0 \geq 2$ and $m_1 \geq 2$.

Theorem 2.1 ([2], [10]). *The infinite family $\{X_p^{(m)} \mid p \in \mathbb{N}\}$ contains infinitely many pairwise homeomorphic but non-diffeomorphic smooth 4-manifolds which are Stein fillings of the same contact 3-manifold.*

FIGURE 1. $X^{(m)}$ and $X_p^{(m)}$ ($m_0 \geq 2$, $m_1 \geq 2$, $m_2 \geq 1$, $p \geq 1$).

Theorem 2.2 ([10]). *For a given Stein filling Y of a contact 3-manifold, the infinite family $\{X_p^{(m)} \natural Y \mid p \in \mathbb{N}\}$ contains infinitely many pairwise homeomorphic but non-diffeomorphic smooth 4-manifolds which are Stein fillings of the same contact 3-manifold.*

Remark 2.3. These theorems hold for any choices of Stein structures on $X_p^{(m)}$'s, since every closed 3-manifold admits at most finitely many Stein fillable contact structures up to contactomorphism (see Lemma 3.4 in [2]). Note that the boundary contact structures in these theorems depend on the choices of Stein structures on these 4-manifolds.

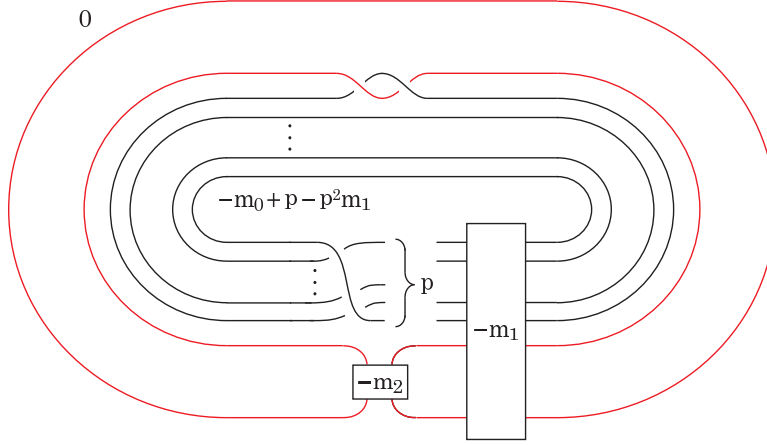
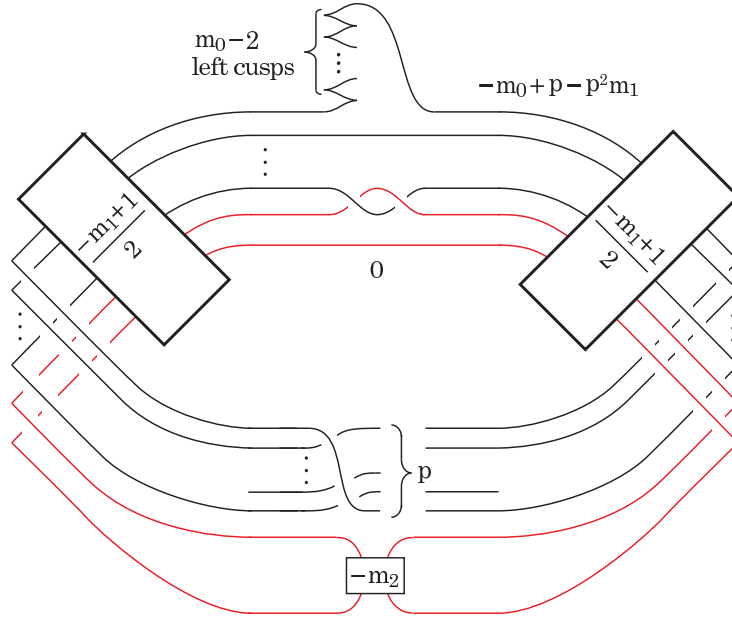
Next we construct a new Stein structure on $X_p^{(m)}$ to prove Theorem 1.2. (For Theorem 1.3, we use yet another Stein structure.) By canceling 1-handles of $X_p^{(m)}$, we obtain Figure 2. From this picture, we obtain the Stein handlebody diagram of $X_p^{(m)}$ in Figure 3, in the case where m_1 is odd. Here the boxes in the Stein picture means the Legendrian version of left handed full twists shown in Figure 4. Note that each framing in the diagram is one less than the Thurston-Bennequin number. We equip $X_p^{(m)}$ with the Stein structure given by this picture. One can check the lemma below.

Lemma 2.4. *The rotation numbers of the attaching circles of the Stein handlebody $X_p^{(m)}$ in Figure 3 are 0 and $m_0 - 2$.*

3. CONTACT 5-MANIFOLDS ADMITTING OPEN BOOKS WITH EXOTIC PAGES

In this section we prove Theorem 1.2 applying Stein fillings in the previous section. Throughout this section, we assume $m = (m_0, m_1, m_2)$ satisfies $m_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. Let $(M_p^{(m)}, \xi_p^{(m)})$ be the contact 5-manifold supported by the open book $(X_p^{(m)}, id)$. For a positive integer n , let Y_n be a 4-dimensional Stein handlebody with $b_2 = n$ and without 1-handles such that the rotation number of the attaching circle of each 2-handle is 0. One can easily find such a Y_n for each n . We denote by $X_{p,n}^{(m)}$ the boundary connected sum $X_p^{(m)} \natural Y_n$, and equip it with the Stein structure induced from its natural Stein handlebody. Let $(M_{p,n}^{(m)}, \xi_{p,n}^{(m)})$ be the contact 5-manifold supported by the open book $(X_{p,n}^{(m)}, id)$. First we recall the following useful results ($S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$ denotes the total space of the non-trivial S^3 -bundle over S^2).

Theorem 3.1 (Ding-Geiges-van Koert, Proposition 4.5 in [4]). *Let K_i ($i = 1, 2$) be a Legendrian knot in the standard contact S^3 , and let (M_i, ξ_i) be the contact*

FIGURE 2. $X_p^{(m)}$ FIGURE 3. Stein handlebody diagram of $X_p^{(m)}$ with $m_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$

5-manifold supported by the open book with the identity monodromy such that the page is the Stein filling obtained from D^4 by attaching a 2-handle along K_i with contact -1 framing. Then (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) are contactomorphic to each other if and only if the absolute values of the rotation numbers of K_1 and K_2 are equal to each other. Furthermore, M_1 is diffeomorphic to $S^2 \times S^3$ (resp. $S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$), if the rotation number of K_1 is even (resp. odd).

Theorem 3.2 (Ding-Geiges-van Koert, Theorem 4.8 in [4]). *Let (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) be two simply connected closed contact 5-manifolds admitting subcritical*

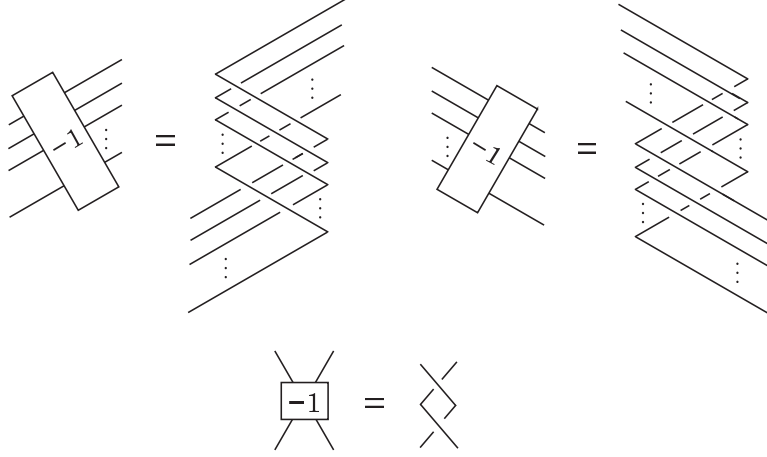


FIGURE 4. Legendrian version of left handed full twists

Stein fillings without 1-handles. If there exists an isomorphism $H^2(M_1; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(M_2; \mathbb{Z})$ that sends $c_1(\xi_1)$ to $c_1(\xi_2)$, then (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) are contactomorphic to each other.

For simplicity of the notation, we use the following terminology.

Definition 3.3. For a 4-dimensional Stein handlebody X with $b_2 \geq 1$ and without 1-handles, we call the maximal common divisor of the rotation numbers of the attaching circles of the 2-handles of X as the rotation divisor of X , and denote it by $r(X)$. In the case where all the rotation numbers of the attaching circles are 0, $r(X)$ is defined to be 0. Note that each attaching circle is a Legendrian knot in the standard contact S^3 .

We show the following proposition using the above theorems.

Proposition 3.4. Let X_1, X_2 be 4-dimensional Stein handlebodies with $b_2 = n$ and without 1-handles. Then two contact 5-manifolds (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) supported by the open books (X_1, id) and (X_2, id) are contactomorphic to each other, if and only if $r(X_1) = r(X_2)$. Furthermore, M_1 is diffeomorphic to $\#_n S^2 \times S^3$ (resp. $\#_n S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$), if $r(X_1)$ is even (resp. odd).

Proof. Due to the proof of Proposition 4.5 in [4], we see that there exists an isomorphism $H^2(M_1; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(X_1; \mathbb{Z})$ which sends $c_1(\xi_1)$ to $c_1(X_1)$. Therefore, according to Theorem 3.2, there exists an isomorphism $H^2(X_1; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(X_2; \mathbb{Z})$ which maps $c_1(X_1)$ to $c_1(X_2)$, if and only if (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) are contactomorphic to each other.

A result of Gompf [6] tells that $c_1(X_1)$ is represented by a cocycle whose value on the 2-chain corresponding to each 2-handle of X_1 is the rotation number of the attaching circle of the 2-handle. Since X_1 is simply connected, we see that $H^2(X_1; \mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}(H_2(X_1; \mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Z})$. The maximal divisor of $c_1(X_1)$ is thus equal to $r(X_1)$. Therefore, there exists an isomorphism $H^2(X_1; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(X_2; \mathbb{Z})$ which maps $c_1(X_1)$ to $c_1(X_2)$ if and only if $r(X_1) = r(X_2)$. Note that, for any two primitive elements of \mathbb{Z}^n , there exists an automorphism of \mathbb{Z}^n which maps one to the other. The former claim of the proposition is now straightforward.

We check the latter claim of the proposition. Due to the former claim, we may assume that X_1 is the boundary sum of Stein handlebodies each of which is obtained from D^4 by attaching a 2-handle along a Legendrian unknot with the contact -1 framing, and that the parity of the rotation number of each Legendrian unknot coincides with the one of $r(X_1)$. Theorem 3.1 thus implies the latter claim of the proposition. \square

As a consequence of this proposition, we see that rotation divisors determine supporting contact structures. We denote the resulting contact structure as follows.

Definition 3.5. For a 4-dimensional Stein handlebody with $b_2 = n$ and without 1-handles, its rotation divisor r uniquely determines a contact 5-manifold supported by the open book whose page is the given Stein handlebody and whose monodromy is the identity. We denote the resulting contact structure by $\zeta_{r,n}$. Note that the resulting 5-manifold is diffeomorphic to $\#_n S^2 \times S^3$ (resp. $\#_n S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$), if r is even (resp. odd).

Remark 3.6. (1) Due to the above proposition, $\zeta_{r,n}$ is contactomorphic to $\zeta_{r',n'}$ if and only if $r = r'$ and $n = n'$.

(2) Any closed contact 5-manifold admitting a subcritical Stein filling without 1-handles is contactomorphic to some $\zeta_{r,n}$. This is because a contact 5-manifold admits a subcritical Stein filling without 1-handles if and only if the contact structure admits an open book with the identity monodromy whose page is a Stein handlebody without 1-handle. In fact, such a 6-dimensional subcritical Stein filling is the product of D^2 and a 4-dimensional Stein filling without 1-handles. For these facts, see for example [3]. Note that the boundary 5-manifold is simply connected, since it is a double of a 5-dimensional handlebody consisting of only 0- and 2-handles.

Now we can immediately determine the contactomorphism types of our contact 5-manifolds from Lemma 2.4 and Definition 3.5.

Proposition 3.7. (1) $(M_p^{(m)}, \xi_p^{(m)})$ is contactomorphic to $(\#_2 S^2 \times S^3, \zeta_{m_0-2,2})$ if $m_0 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, and to $(\#_2 S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3, \zeta_{m_0-2,2})$ if $m_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$.

(2) $(M_{p,n}^{(m)}, \xi_{p,n}^{(m)})$ is contactomorphic to $(\#_{n+2} S^2 \times S^3, \zeta_{m_0-2,n+2})$ if $m_0 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, and to $(\#_{n+2} S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3, \zeta_{m_0-2,n+2})$ if $m_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$.

We are ready to prove Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Due to Remark 3.6, it suffices to prove that, for each $n \geq 0$ and each $r \geq 0$, the contact structure $\zeta_{r,n+2}$ is supported by infinitely many distinct open books with pairwise exotic Stein pages and the identity monodromy.

We assume $m = (m_0, m_1, m_2)$ satisfies $m_0 \geq 2$, $m_1 \geq 3$, $m_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ and $m_2 \geq 1$. For $n \geq 1$, Proposition 3.7 tells that, each $(M_{p,n}^{(m)}, \xi_{p,n}^{(m)})$ is contactomorphic to $(\#_{n+2} S^2 \times S^3, \zeta_{m_0-2,n+2})$ if m_0 is even, and to $(\#_{n+2} S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3, \zeta_{m_0-2,n+2})$ if m_0 is odd. Therefore, varying p and applying Theorem 2.2, we obtain the desired claim in the $n \geq 1$ case. Applying the same argument to $(M_p^{(m)}, \xi_p^{(m)})$, we obtain the $n = 0$ case. \square

4. OPEN BOOKS WITH EXOTIC PAGES SUPPORTING DISTINCT CONTACT STRUCTURES

In this section we prove Theorem 1.3 by constructing a new Stein structure on $X_p^{(m)}$. In the rest of this section, we use the same symbol as those in the previous

sections. However, we give different Stein or contact structures for the smooth manifolds $X_p^{(m)}$, $X_{p,n}^{(m)}$, $M_p^{(m)}$ and $M_{p,n}^{(m)}$.

For a positive integer p and a 3-tuple $m = (m_0, m_1, m_2)$ of positive integers with $m_0 \geq 2$, we obtain the Stein handlebody diagram of $X_p^{(m)}$ in Figure 5 using Figure 2. We equip $X_p^{(m)}$ with the Stein structure given by this Stein handlebody diagram. Note that we do not need the extra condition $m_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ unlike the previous section. One can check the rotation numbers.

Lemma 4.1. *The rotation numbers of the attaching circles of the Stein handlebody $X_p^{(m)}$ in Figure 5 are 0 and $r(p, m) := p(m_1 - 1) + m_0 - 2$.*

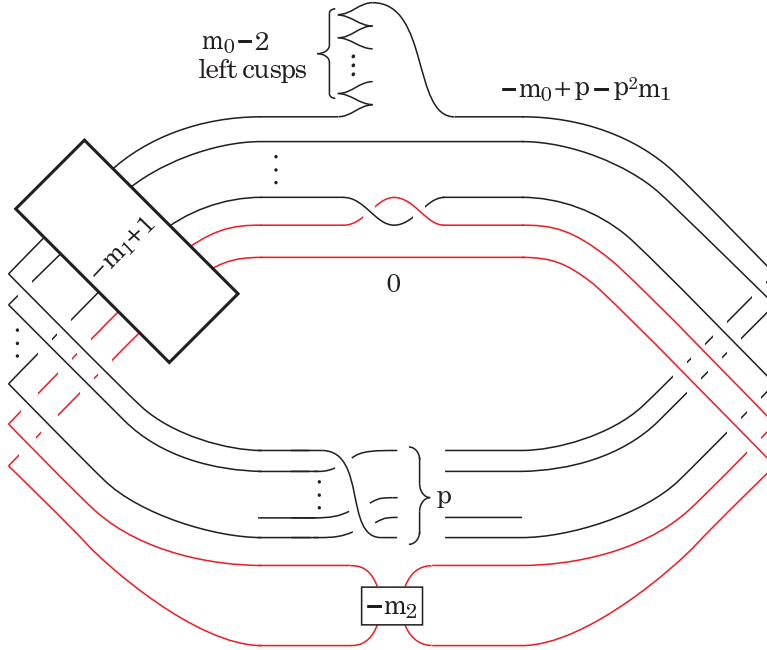


FIGURE 5. Stein handlebody diagram of $X_p^{(m)}$

We define contact 5-manifolds $(M_p^{(m)}, \xi_p^{(m)})$ and $(M_{p,n}^{(m)}, \xi_{p,n}^{(m)})$ in the same way as Section 3, with respect to the above Stein structure on $X_p^{(m)}$. Similarly to the proof of Proposition 3.7, we can determine these contact structures.

Proposition 4.2. (1) $(M_p^{(m)}, \xi_p^{(m)})$ is contactomorphic to $(\#_2 S^2 \times S^3, \zeta_{r(p,m),2})$ if $r(p, m) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, and to $(\#_2 S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3, \zeta_{r(p,m),2})$ if $r(p, m) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$.

(2) $(M_{p,n}^{(m)}, \xi_{p,n}^{(m)})$ is contactomorphic to $(\#_{n+2} S^2 \times S^3, \zeta_{r(p,m),n+2})$ if $r(p, m) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, and to $(\#_{n+2} S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3, \zeta_{r(p,m),n+2})$ if $r(p, m) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$.

Now we can prove Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. We fix the parameter $m = (m_0, m_1, m_2)$ with $m_0 \geq 2$ and $m_1 \geq 2$. Proposition 4.2 tells that each $(M_{p,n}^{(m)}, \xi_{p,n}^{(m)})$ is contactomorphic to $(\#_{n+2} S^2 \times S^3, \zeta_{r(p,m),n+2})$ if $r(p, m)$ is even, and to $(\#_{n+2} S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3, \zeta_{r(p,m),n+2})$ if

$r(p, m)$ is odd. Therefore, varying the parameter p and using Theorem 2.2 and Remark 3.6, we see that both $\#_{n+2}S^2 \times S^3$ and $\#_{n+2}S^2 \tilde{\times} S^3$ satisfies the desired claim in the case $n \geq 1$. Applying the same argument to $(M_p^{(m)}, \xi_p^{(m)})$, we obtain the $n = 0$ case. Therefore the theorem follows. \square

Remark 4.3 (On 6-dimensional subcritical Stein fillings). The proof of Theorem 4.8 in the paper [4] of Ding-Geiges-van Koert together with the proof of our Theorem 1.2 tells that, for any fixed n and m , our Stein handlebodies $X_{p,n}^{(m)}$ in Section 3 are related to each other by certain moves of 2-handles (The same holds for $X_p^{(m)}$'s). According to the recent paper [9] of Ozbagci-van Koert, for 4-dimensional Stein handlebodies X_1 and X_2 , the 6-dimensional subcritical Stein filling $X_1 \times D^2$ is symplectically deformation equivalent to $X_2 \times D^2$ with the contactomorphic boundary, if X_1 is related to X_2 by the above mentioned moves of handles. Hence, assuming their result, we see that infinitely many exotic 4-dimensional Stein fillings of a fixed contact 3-manifold can become the same 6-dimensional subcritical Stein filling (up to symplectic deformation) after taking the product with D^2 . This seems to dash the hopes that smooth exotic structures of Stein 4-manifolds might be detected by the complex structures of the 6-manifolds obtained by the map $X \rightsquigarrow X \times D^2$.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS,
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MI 48824
E-mail address: akbulut@math.msu.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,
HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY 1-3-1 KAGAMIYAMA,
HIGASHI-HIROSHIMA, 739-8526, JAPAN
E-mail address: kyasui@hiroshima-u.ac.jp